

SOCIETY. A Marriage Interrupted.
Infanta Eulalie Entertained.

DRAMA. Broadhurst's New Play.
Melba's Prosperity.

FOREIGN NEWS.

POLITICS. England and Russia.
Effect of Our Tariff.

COURTS. Scandal in France.
Divorce of an Actress.

ZEALOTS INTERRUPT PATRICIAN WEDDING

Publicly Object to the Marriage of an Army Officer Who Has Been Divorced.

ENGLISH CHURCH SCANDAL

Protestors Hissed Down at Last and the Ceremony Finished Amid Excitement.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

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LONDON.

May 1.—Never was a stranger scene witnessed at a wedding of the first social importance in London than that which caused a tumult in Christ Church, Piccadilly, to-day. The long-standing controversy about the morality and legality, according to the canons of the Established Church, of permitting divorced persons to marry has created a school of people almost fanatical in their strict construction of church laws, who are prepared to go to extraordinary lengths in support of their principles.

The bridegroom whose matrimonial record was the cause of the demonstration was Captain Dutton Hunt, an ornament of the Light Infantry and the best shot in the English army. His first wife had divorced him. The bride was Miss Hopeton, whose standing in the West End is unexceptionable. But there was no reason why the event should have attracted more public attention than other weddings in high life. If the opponents of the marriage of divorced persons had not seized upon it as an excellent opportunity to exhibit their opinions, regardless of a bride's feelings.

It was a gay company in the church, blurring with army uniforms, there was no suspicion of a hostile demonstration. The conspirators were inconspicuous members of the crowd in the pews left unreserved for chance spectators until the moment arrived for action, which was just when the rector was about to pronounce the words that would make Captain Hunt and Miss Hopeton man and wife. Then the zealous arose in their place and their spokesman, in a loud voice, proclaimed their objection to the ceremony.

The effect was most distressing. Afterward it became exciting. For the first few moments all concerned were too deeply shocked by the interruption to move or speak. This gave the speaker, a clergyman named Walker, an opportunity to read a document protesting against the marriage, on the ground that the bridegroom had been divorced. While this was going on, the mental suffering of Miss Hopeton was apparent to everybody in the church. But she summoned all her pride and self-control, and waved away the friends that would have flocked about her. The bridegroom and his military comrades controlled themselves as soldiers do under fire. One or two women fainted under the emotional strain.

When the reading of the protest was over, the other side was heard. The bulk of the spectators took up the quarrel for the bride and bridegroom, and obviously blessed the fanatics. In this blessing many of the guests joined. The rector, finding his voice, continued hurriedly with the ceremony, which the interrupters refused, not one whit abashed by their unpopularity.

This incident, taken in conjunction with many recent outbreaks of disorder at solemn moments of the Church of England service, on the part of those who object to extreme ritualistic practices, illustrates a tendency that has already been commented upon as an evidence that reverence for sacred observances is departing. Other observers contend that such scenes are merely an exaggerated expression of the Anglo-Saxon stubbornness in matters of principle.

RUSSIAN CHURCH TO CONTROL JERUSALEM.

Patriarch of Antioch Is Elected in Defiance of the Sultan's Trade and the Popular Wish.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

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Constantinople, May 1.—It is becoming more evident daily that Russia is extending the influence of the Russian Church more and more in Palestine, with the object of controlling Jerusalem.

The election is announced to-day of Monsignor Malates as Patriarch of Antioch by the Antioch Synod. This election is directly contrary to the Sultan's trade and met with strong opposition from the Greeks.

It is predicted, will finally overcome the long-standing control of the Greeks in the Holy Land.

MELBA MADE PIN MONEY IN STOCKS.

"How Much? Oh, I Mustn't Tell; Enough to Buy Gowns."

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May 1.—Mme. Melba is at the Hotel Cecil with innumerable trunks and thousands of dollars brought from America.

She said to the Journal: "My American tour was a most prosperous one. Aside from my optical salary I did a bit of speculation on the Stock Exchange and made some money."

"How much? Really I mustn't tell you, but it was enough to buy some new gowns. I am very fond of New York, despite the many accidents which befell me. First of all, there was this bronze statue which might have brained me, if I fell so near my head. Next day a cart tipped over just as I was crossing the street. Had I been with the part of Mimi, and hope for a not pulled back suddenly it would have resulted in it here."

DIVORCE SUIT WILL BRING IN FAURE.



Sorel, the Parisian Actress.

Sued by her husband, an artist, for divorce, and the details of the death of President Faure may constitute a part of the evidence.

PARIS. May 1.—France is soon to learn through the divorce suit of the actress Sorel, the facts of the death of President Faure.

The story that he was visiting Madame Sorel, or Mme. Sorel, as she is commonly known, when he was stricken down is revived by the fact that the husband of that beautiful actress is now suing her for divorce. It is understood on the boulevards and at the clubs that the testimony will bring to light the private life of the late President.

The story was that M. Faure, yielding to the entreaties of Mme. Sorel, had invited her to a fancy dress ball at the Elysee.

When Mme. Faure noticed the actress's name on the preliminary list of guests she protested that if Mme. Sorel came she and

her daughter would stay away.

Placed in this dilemma the President called that evening on Mme. Sorel to explain the position his wife's attitude placed him in.

Furious that her ambition for social emulgence should be so gently dispelled, Mme. Sorel is said to have made a distressing scene that so excited the President that his weak heart ceased to fulfill its functions.

Then medical aid and the consolation of religion was invoked and the dying man was hurried to the Elysee as soon as possible.

One story has it that he was dead when he was placed on the sofa, where his wife was first allowed to see him. Others say he died soon after.

Mme. Sorel is twenty-five years old. She lives in a charming hotel in the Boulevard Haussmann. Her husband is an artist. She is tall, graceful and has deep set eyes under heavy black brows, and her hair, which she generally wears in myriads of tiny curls massed upon her head, is of that peculiar color called cendre, so much in vogue in Paris.

OUR TARIFF HURTS BRITISH TRADE.

But a Request in Parliament for Its Abrogation Is Officially Disapproved.

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LONDON.

May 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Douglas Harry Coghill, Conservative member for Stoke-on-Trent, asked the Ministry if the Foreign Office had instructed the representative of Great Britain at Washington to make representations to the Government of the United States as to the great injury caused to various branches of British trade by the existing American tariff, and to urge the advisability of withdrawing a tariff so unfavorable to Great Britain.

In reply William St. John Brodrick, Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, said that it was not usual to make representations to a foreign power upon its tariff policy, except in connection with specific negotiations.

The Government, Mr. Brodrick added, did not consider that at the present moment instructions such as the member suggested would be likely to result to the benefit of British commerce.

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PARLIAMENT TOLD OF CHINA'S FATE.

Salisbury Announces the Drift of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

TO UPHOLD THE EMPIRE

"Open Door" Policy Withdrawn for That of the "Spheres of Influence."

May 1.—The Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government, announced to-day in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, respectively, the general drift of the Anglo-Russian agreement regarding the "spheres of influence" of the governments of Great Britain and Russia in China, as they have already been made known.

Lord Salisbury said he hoped Russia would consent to the publication of the text of the agreement when it arrived in a few days. His Lordship emphasized his anxiety not to appear to attach exaggerated importance to the specific stipulations of the agreement, adding:

"But, of course, I attach very great importance to the signing of this agreement, because it is a sign of the good feeling so desirable between the Governments of Russia and England."

His Lordship further expressed the hope that the good feeling thus illustrated would extend to the peoples of the two nations. This agreement, he said, was valuable as preventing the possibility of a collision between the two governments in China, "and therefore," he said, "it is a guarantee of their future agreement for a long time to come. I trust that it will lead to future agreements on other matters."

St. Petersburg, May 1.—The Anglo-Russian agreement with reference to spheres of influence in China is not in the form of a convention, but is set forth in a note, duplicates of which have been exchanged between the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Count Muraviev, and the British Ambassador to Russia, the Right Hon. Sir Charles S. Scott. The preamble states that both countries agree to uphold the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire.

Berlin, May 1.—It is the belief in political circles here that now that Germany has relinquished the open door policy in China, and given her adhesion to the sphere-of-influence policy there, Germany must follow suit. The Tagblatt to-day says:

"The first consequence of the Anglo-Russian agreement must be that Germany, too, must declare the Hoang-Ho Valley to be her sphere. It would be a far-reaching error for Germany to confine herself to the Province of Shantung."

LORD RUSSELL ON OUR JUDICIARY.

Censures the System and Commends the Judges. Mr. Choate Replies.

Special Cable to the Journal and Advertiser.

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LONDON.

May 1.—Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, were the principal guests this evening at the banquet of the Hardwicke Society.

Lord Russell, toasting "The American Bench and Bar," devoted his speech to the merits and demerits of the American judicial system, remarking that he had always wondered "how the best system of choosing judges could have produced such a long list of distinguished men." He paid a high tribute to the United States Supreme Court and complimented the toast with the name of Mr. Choate, whom he characterized as "the latest of the notable men, mostly lawyers, the United States have sent us, who have striven worthily and successfully to maintain the high traditions of their profession."

Mr. Choate, whose reply was in a humorous vein, after observing that the Americans had followed the example of the English and made themselves at home in several new portions of the globe, said that justice was administered in the United States to the satisfaction of the people, while litigation was much cheaper than in England, and people who had grievances were, therefore, encouraged to seek their remedies in the courts. On both sides of the Atlantic, he remarked, lawyers seemed to be inspired with the same sentiments.

PROFESSOR SCHENK GETS HARD RAPS.

Deputies in the Austrian Landtag Denounce Him as a Quack Doctor.

Vienna, May 1.—Professor Schenk, who has gained an international reputation on account of his theory regarding the scientific determination of sex, is the object of severe attacks in the Landtag of Austria.

Deputy Baertl and a number of his colleagues denounce him as a quack doctor, bent on self-advancing. His alleged discovery is described by these statesmen as a theory rejected by all recognized scientists, and a disgrace to the whole medical profession.

Deputy Baertl went so far as to demand that the competent authorities shall be urged to deprive Dr. Schenk of his professorship at the University of Vienna.

THE LATEST REPORT ABOUT DREYFUS.

He is to Be Pardoned and Paid, but He and His Family Must Leave France Forever.

Paris, May 1.—A report is current to-day that the Government proposes to release Dreyfus.

The Government further proposes to award him money compensation on condition that he and his family leave France.

HOT BATHS MAKE MORGAN GENEROUS.

The Financier Gives \$10,000 to the Hospital at Aix-Les-Bains.

IS TAKING THE WATERS.

Thermal Springs Having Benefited His Health, He Delights the Town with a Gift.

AIX-LES-BAINS.

May 1.—J. Pierpont Morgan has endeared himself to the municipality and townspeople by giving 50,000 francs (\$10,000) to the local hospital. The New York banker has been here for several weeks, taking the baths; and he has excited the amount of gratifying attention that is bestowed at European health resorts on rich and generous Americans.

His handsome gift to the hospital is interpreted as an evidence that the waters have benefited his health, which is understood to have been rather impaired when he reached here from New York.

The hot springs that made Aix famous, even in the time of the Romans, are recommended for gout, rheumatism, certain affections of the skin and many disorders such as might arise from a generous diet and a too sedulous attention to business. Indeed, if one were to believe the assertions of the physicians and hotel keepers of the place, its thermal waters, which are strongly in-

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10 OF OUR MEN IN THE REBELS' HANDS

Lieut. Gilmore and Yorktown Sailors Captives—Capt. Rockefeller Lost.

OFFER TO THE FILIPINOS.

United States Willing to Give Them a Chance to Test Their Own Government.

WASHINGTON.

May 1.—The following cable message has been received from Admiral Dewey: Manila, April 30.

Secretary Navy, Washington: Apparently reliable information, ten of the Yorktown boat crew, including Gilmore, are prisoners at insurgent headquarters. Am continuing investigation. DEWEY.

The Navy Department knows nothing more about the safety of Lieutenant Gilmore and the ten enlisted men referred to in Dewey's dispatch, but the natural supposition of the naval authorities is that the other members of the boat's crew are not alive.

The party which left the Yorktown to rescue the Spanish garrison at Baler consisted of Lieutenant Gilmore and fourteen enlisted men, so that four of the men are unaccounted for.

Soon after the receipt of the dispatch the Navy Department sent a telegram to Admiral Dewey asking him to ascertain and send the names of the men not accounted for.

The following dispatch from General Otis announces the disappearance of Captain Rockefeller: Manila, May 1.

Adjutant-General, Washington: Captain Rockefeller, Sixth Infantry, missing since 28th ult. On line commanding battalion near Calocan, visited outpost 9:30 p. m.; not seen since. Diligent search made; no news. No word from him since. He is a good soldier, and was a graduate of the Infantry and cavalry school. He was well up in the list of captains, and would have received a major's commission in a short time.

It is declared at the State Department that the proclamation issued by the Philippine Commission just before the beginning of the last campaign presents the maximum concessions to be made to the insurgents by the United States Government. It is willing to accord the natives an opportunity to test their abilities, for the Philippine Commission proposes to allow the natives complete control of their local affairs, exercising only such supervision through the United States military as may be necessary to guard against the consequences of mistakes on the part of the native municipal and provincial officials in their first experiments at self-government.

The experiment is already in progress at some points in the Philippines outside the island of Luzon, where the United States authorities have invited the natives to assume sovereignty, yet have continued the local governments under native direction. So far as the reports indicate, these experiments are working well.

In accordance with the request of the President to choose from each of the volunteer regiments now in the Philippines one man distinguished for gallantry for appointment as second lieutenant in the regular army, General Otis has forwarded the following names: each one named will receive such a commission: J. M. Morse, first lieutenant California Heavy Artillery; George T. Ballinger, first lieutenant First California Infantry; John D. Lister, second lieutenant First Colorado; William R. Gibson, captain Fifty-first Iowa; Chris A. Roch, sergeant Thirtieth Minnesota; E. V. D. Murray, second lieutenant First Montana; Wallace C. Taylor, captain First Nebraska; Reese Jackson, first lieutenant Second Oregon; Frank B. Hawkins, captain Tenth Pennsylvania; Evan A. Young, first lieutenant First South Dakota; William C. Webb, second lieutenant Tenth Light Artillery.

Newspaper Fund Sent to Manila. Omaha, Neb., May 1.—The Omaha World-Herald to-day sent \$2,350 by cable to the surgeon of the First Nebraska Regiment at Manila to be used as a hospital fund. The amount was subscribed by World-Herald readers, as the regiment has suffered more than any other in the field.

A BICYCLE AS A HEARSE.

The Mourners on Wheels Followed a Coffin Strapped to an Undertaker's Wheel.

London, May 1.—A bicycle funeral took place in Folkestone yesterday. The undertaker carried the coffin containing the body of a baby strapped to a wheel. The mourners followed on bicycles.

INFANTA EULALIE AN AMERICAN'S GUEST.

And Emma Nevada Sang for This Princess of Spain.

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PARIS.

May 1.—The musical reception which was given by Sebastian Schlessinger and his daughter, the Baroness de Reibnitz, in honor of the Infanta Eulalie was almost diplomatic in importance. It was an American entertaining a Spanish Princess for the first time since the war.

When Ambassador Porter was presented to the Infanta they conversed in friendly fashion, as though there had been no war. Mrs. Potter Palmer was invited, but did not accept, because she has not yet forgotten the snub which the Infanta dealt her six years ago in Chicago.

The fact that Madam Emma Nevada-Palmer, who was hissed in Spain, sang for the Princess is calling forth contradictory comments. In conversation with your correspondent the Infanta said:

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